

Food Saving Not Relaxed, Says Hoover

State Administrators Told America Must Give to Needy Nations

Pork and Butter Are To Be Conserved

Federal Board to Continue Its Work Until Peace Is Formally Signed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The nation's obligation and opportunity to serve stricken humanity in war torn Europe by helping to provide sustenance until the next harvest will demand further sacrifices of the American people, Food Administrator Hoover declared today in an address at a conference here of state food administrators.

Conditions of famine exist in Europe, Mr. Hoover said, that will be "beyond our powers to remedy" even with the carrying out of the plan to ship from America 20,000,000 tons of foodstuffs during the next year. In Northern Russia alone, he declared, there are 40,000,000 people who have but little chance of obtaining food this winter. Millions of others throughout Europe, he said, who can be reached must be fed.

Situation Is Summarized

"This being the new world situation, created by the collapse of the war," Mr. Hoover continued, "the prime changes in our policies on today's outlook can be summarized: "That we may now advantageously abandon the use of substitutes in our wheat bread; that we will still require economy and elimination of waste in its consumption; that for the present we need conservation in butter and condensed milk; that ultimately we must extend this to all fats."

"We can contemplate, at the most, maintaining fully three pounds a month of sugar a person of house-

hold sugar on the present outlook, and we can by the availability of Java sugars to Europe begin at once to relax more restraints on sugar pending some change in European policies.

These are special features of changes in policy, but the shifting of conservation from one commodity to another is not the whole policy. There is one policy which cannot change, and that is the vital necessity to simple living, to economy in all consumption for commodities more or less substitute for each other. We must realize that the spectre of famine abroad now haunts the abundance of our table at home.

Must Help Europe

"We have now to consider a new world situation in food. We have to survey Europe. A Europe of which a large part is either in ruins or in social configuration; a Europe with degenerated soils and depleted herds; a Europe with the whole of its population on rations or varying degrees of starvation and large numbers who have been under the German heel actually starving.

The group of gamblers in human life who have done this thing are now in cowardly flight, leaving anarchy and famine to millions of helpless people. The war has been brought to an end in no small measure by starvation itself, and it cannot be our business to maintain starvation after peace.

"We must consider carefully how this situation reacts upon our people. We must consider our national duty in the matter and we must make such changes in our policies as are fitting to the new situation. The matter of prime importance to us is how much of each commodity the exporting countries can furnish between now and next harvest and how much is necessary to the importing countries in which we have a vital interest, in order to maintain health and public order in the world."

Shortage in Pork

A computation on this basis, Mr. Hoover said, presents this situation until the next harvest.

A shortage of about three billion pounds of pork and dairy products and vegetable oils, and of dairy feeds of about three million tons. Of beef there are sufficient supplies to load all refrigerating ships' capacity, and there will be enough of other foodstuffs provided the utmost economy is practised by the American public. Although sugar that will be available in ample or normal consumption here if other nations retain their present short rations, any increase in Europe will create a world shortage. There is a surplus of coffee.

North America Mr. Hoover said, will have to furnish 60 per cent of the world's supply of foodstuffs, and the United States alone will have to export 20,000,000 tons as against a pre-war normal of 6,000,000 tons.

Mr. Hoover told the state administrators that the food administration will be discontinued under the law when peace is proclaimed, and added: "I do not expect to see its renewal."

U. S. Navy to Take Important Part in After-War Policing

For That Reason Daniels Will Push Building Programme as Outlined

Warships Still Alert

Will Not Relax Vigilance Until Enemy Disarms; 1920 Estimates Sent to Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An important part in the proposed after-war international policing of the seas is expected to fall to the American navy. For that reason there is no prospect of any reduction in the present naval strength, and the Administration plans to press for the passage of the three-year building programme recently laid before Congress by Secretary Daniels.

The cessation of hostilities in Europe, it is believed, will permit concentration of energy on speeding up the capital ships programme, held back heretofore by the necessity of producing anti-submarine flotilla.

Until German submarines and other war craft designated in the armistice terms have been surrendered and the remainder of the enemy's naval forces General Pershing to the army in France, are assumed to be already in the hands of the commanders of all ships.

Expect No Immediate Drastic Act

The Navy Department, Mr. Daniels said, had not been officially notified of the situation early today to the German fleet, said to be under control of revolutionary committees of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council.

Detailed instructions for the turning over of the surrendered ships, and other steps for naval disarmament, were not contained in the armistice itself, but were communicated in attached notes.

Secretary Daniels said that the Supreme War Council left this and details of the execution of the military aspect of the surrender to Marshal Foch.

Officials here are not inclined to expect immediate drastic action to force surrender of the German ships. The authorities at Berlin who ordered that the armistice be signed are responsible for the carrying out of its terms. Should they fail, the armistice can be brought to an end abruptly, and hostilities resumed.

Would Be Critical to Disobey

With the German army presumably under orders from Berlin, the situation of the fleet in German harbors would be critical if they defied the Berlin authorities. Shore batteries could soon compel them to put to sea, and the Allied naval power concentrated for the task, undoubtedly would make short work of them.

Officials here can yet see no serious threat of a renewal of hostilities because they believe the crews of the German ships realize the utter hopelessness of their situation.

Secretary Daniels announced that the programme for construction of one hundred chaser destroyers at the Ford plant in Detroit would be carried out, Eagle No. 3, the third vessel of this type, would be ready today.

1920 Estimates Sent In

Complete estimates of the Navy Department's requirements for the 1920 fiscal year were sent to Congress today by Secretary Daniels.

Secretary Daniels has announced that the programme for construction of ten additional superdreadnoughts, six battle-cruisers and 140 smaller vessels at a cost of \$800,000,000, a third of which would be needed for appropriations for the 1920 fiscal year.

The 1919 naval appropriation bill carried \$1,607,468,000.

Fall River Steamers Resume N. Y. Service

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—Port restrictions were lifted here today for the first time since the outbreak of the war. The Fall River Line steamers resumed the nightly sailings for New York, which were suspended when the Navy Department issued regulations closing the port after dark. All shipping, it was announced today, may pass through the submarine nets at any time until further notice.

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Havana Newspapers Tied Up by a Strike

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The general sympathetic strike, called to support the demand of the strikers that the United States government be released as a preliminary to a settlement of their strike, was in full swing this morning. Among those affected are the street car men, tobacco workers, chauffeurs and linotype operators.

The Weather Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The weather in the last twenty-four hours has been dominated largely by high barometric pressure. As a result, there has been practically no rainfall in any part of the United States except in the Washington section.

Cool weather continues in Eastern districts and the moderate temperatures of the Middle West. Fair weather will continue during the next forty-eight hours in the Northeast, with slightly higher temperatures in the Northeast and practically no change in the South and West.

Forecasts for Special Localities.—Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware: Fair to slightly warmer today; partly cloudy to-morrow.

Long Island, New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer.

The District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair to slightly warmer today; partly cloudy to-morrow.

Western New York—Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year.

1918-1917.
Nov. 12-11.
6 a. m. 30 41 0 p. m. 49 47
12 m. 35 45 11 p. m. 45 46
Highest temperature yesterday, 49 degrees (at 3 p. m.); lowest, 30 (at 5 p. m.). Average for corresponding date last year, 42.

Humidity
8 a. m. 58 12 p. m. 42 8 p. m. 61
Barometer Readings
8 a. m. 30.40 12 p. m. 30.35 8 p. m. 30.29
Local Forecast.—Fair and slightly warmer to-day; partly cloudy Thursday; gentle southeast to south winds.

London Is Delirious With Joy at Ending of the War

Impromptu Parades, Paper "Snowfall," Cheers, Kisses—Everything New York Did Seen at Celebration—Authorities Expect Fete to Continue for Nearly a Week

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

LONDON, Nov. 12.—When news was received that the armistice was signed the wildest excitement broke out in London. Punctually at 11 o'clock gunfire started, announcing the signature to the populace. Instantly there was a rush into the streets and a hatless, coatless crowd began a celebration that lasted all day and night, while the weather favored the general rejoicing by being as mild as in summer.

Within half an hour all the streets underwent a mysterious transformation. No trace was left of the usual workaday appearance. Work was stopped by general consent. All buildings broke into flags and thousands of workers in government offices tore up the useless dossiers into small fragments and threw them fluttering into the streets. Before the Air Ministry there was a paper blizzard. Buckingham Palace wildly cheering the King and Queen and Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught as they appeared on the balcony. Lord George was looking happy as he poked his head out of the window at 10 Downing Street with Honor Law, and made a short speech, while the multitude, packed tight in the narrow streets, cheered and sang.

As the streets filled every passing vehicle was boarded by people. Omnibuses, taxicabs, lorries, traction engines and delivery vans soon were packed tight from wheel to road. There were flags and shouting everywhere, bells ringing and dancing in the streets. London never has seen such wild excitement and is not likely to see it again.

Dispatches from Germany indicate that the revolution is so far pursuing a moderate course, but so intense is the celebration of peace in London that there is complete indifference regarding the happenings in Germany. The fate of the Kaiser or the spread of Bolshevism, awaiting slight interest, and it probably will be many days before London awakens to a sense of the reality of the serious problems yet to be faced before the world is free of troubles.

A huge crowd surged down to Whitehall and the people outside the Admiralty demanded a speech when Sir Erich Glynne appeared. As the day advanced more and more people came from the outlying districts so that the streets of the centre and the West End became impassable. Among the vehicles commanded by the crowd was a large brewery van containing cases of bottled beer and soda, and all the beer was quickly disposed of and what soda was not drunk was squirted on the crowd.

U. S. Lights War Check on 42 Industries

(Continued from page 1)

Manufacturers since the war began. They include:

Agricultural implements and farm operating equipment, including tractors.

Heating and cooking appliances and devices using coal, coke, wood, gas, oil and gasoline and electricity, boilers and radiators.

Family sewing machines, electric vacuum cleaners, metal beds, coats and cushions, including bunks and metal springs.

Linoleum and rag felt floor coverings, galvanized and enameled tubs and tin plate, household utensils, pianos, piano players and automatic pianos and parts, talking machines, including motors accessories and needles.

Baby carriages, refrigerators, correctors.

Bicycles and sporting goods.

Washing machines and clothes wringers, ice cream freezers, glass bottles and jars, tin plate, notary, lawn mowers, electric fans, padlocks, scales and balances and rat and animal traps.

Hand stamping and marking devices, pocket knives and similar products, road machinery, builders' hardware and cash registers and pneumatic automobile tires.

Under the new ruling passenger automobiles may henceforth be manufactured to get on a 100 per cent war basis by January 1, 1919. This would have meant devoting entire plants to war or essential work. Today's action nullifies such a requirement.

Together with the partial lifting of the ban on certain items the board abrogated all pledges made by wholesale and retail dealers to devote their entire plants to war or essential work.

Manufacturers, however, will continue to give pledges as heretofore, except those requiring the exacting of plants from those buying from them for resale.

The priorities division of the War Industries Board, it was announced, will assist industries as far as possible in getting labor, transportation, and materials to enable them to get on a normal basis as rapidly as conditions warrant. Precedence will be given to stimulate production of cargo ships, army and navy requirements and the nation's production of "the enormous volume of materials, equipment and supplies, as shall be required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated territories of Europe."

Precedence also will be given food and coal production, that of oil, natural gas, textiles, clothing and minerals, public utility requirements and to permit and stimulate intensive development of inland waterways.

All limitations of building materials, including brick, cement, lime, hollow tile and lumber were removed in connection with the modifications of the restrictions on buildings. They may be delivered subject to modifications of the non-war construction programme announced.

Besides those relating to municipal and public utility building, restrictions on non-war building lifted included those against the construction, extension or repairing of all irrigation and drainage projects, construction projects connected with the extension, expansion or development of mines of every character connected with the production and refining of mineral oils and natural gas, and the construction, alterations or extensions of, or repairs to, bridges.

The only other persons injured in the fire were Fannie Domaska, eighteen, of 58 Seventh Street, Long Island City, and Frances McKnight, twenty, of 250 East 136th Street. They were bruised in jumping from a second floor window.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas engine.

U. S. Volunteer Censorship Of Ship News Abolished

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Withdrawal of the voluntary censorship regulations, under which newspapers in the United States have refrained from mentioning the movements of all merchant ships plying in and out of Atlantic ports, was announced today by Secretary Daniels.

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Employers' Aid Sought

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It was said today the plan will be submitted to President Wilson in a few days.

The War Industries Board has sent questionnaires to employers in all industries, asking the needs of each for men, and the answers will show where, when, and how rapidly jobs will be ready for discharged soldiers and sailors, and what trades are most in need of them. Supplementing this information will be that received from draft boards and community labor boards, which are to cooperate in the work.

The War Labor Policies Board and the United States Employment Service will be combined to handle the Labor Department's end. The War Department is expected to establish a new bureau or to convert the activities of Provost Marshal General Crowder's office to this end. General Crowder was suggested by some officials as the man best qualified to deal with the task of preserving the balance of power of the labor supply without delaying demobilization operations.

With the conversion of industry from a war to a peace basis many workers also will be released from emergency jobs created by the war, but this problem has been taken into consideration by the officials, who are working out plans for a general stabilizing of labor conditions when the soldiers are returned to civil life.

War Labor Head Says Careful Plans Will Give All Peace Jobs

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Chairman Frank H. Rowland of the War Labor Policies Board authorized the following statement today on the plans of the government to readjust industry:

"There is no occasion whatever for any unemployment or misery in this country. There are enough jobs if we carefully make the adjustment that has to be made from an energetic war production basis over to the eventual peace basis."

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"Chairman Hurley indicated that the ship industry would go on in this country and would need as many men as they have now. The whole process is to guide the things in the necessary intelligence and foresight. As to the wage scales, there should be no quick changes because that would be an unhealthy process. I think we want to make a gradual healthy adjustment. I think if the interests of labor are adequately represented in working out these things, labor with the rest of the interests of the country will accept what changes that are necessary in going over to a peace basis."

"We must fasten our minds on this. The needs of this country and the needs of the world call for great productivity by the United States of all kinds of goods. If we keep our heads, and if we work these things out in a cooperative way, there ought to be very little dislocation in turning this nation over to peace purposes."

Two Heroes at Fire

Frank Cakar, twenty-four, of 536 East Third Street, and Henry Langle, twenty-four, of 732 East 134th Street, were burned severely yesterday afternoon when fire did \$100,000 damage to the five-story factory at 265 East Third Street. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Cakar and Langle had reached the street when a report spread that several girls had been trapped. They rushed through flames into the structure. A hasty search satisfied them every one was safe.

The only other persons injured in the fire were Fannie Domaska, eighteen, of 58 Seventh Street, Long Island City, and Frances McKnight, twenty, of 250 East 136th Street. They were bruised in jumping from a second floor window.

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E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3 Ave.
Eighth Ave., cor. 127th St.

BROOKLYN
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Ave., cor. DeWitt St.
Pittkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.

Comment in London Devoid of Bitterness

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The English newspapers today are filled with thanksgiving as the great victory achieved by the Entente Allies and pay glowing tributes to the forces which have brought peace and justice to the world.

In the editorials there is no sign of vindictiveness toward the German people, although the question is frequently discussed as to the "merciless peace" that Germany would have imposed if she had succeeded in forcing her will upon the moral forces of the world. The newspapers assert that the principles of the armistice terms are a far different character from the terms Germany hoped to dictate.

The writers generally express the desire that Germany will soon obtain a stable and settled government for the reorganization of her new and free life. "The Times" says: "The 'cease fire' of yesterday must be final and universal."

Many Homes Offered Influenza Orphans

Applications for one or more of the children orphaned by the influenza epidemic are reaching Health Commissioner Copeland daily by mail and wire. Although the search for homes for children left destitute by the scourge has not been completed, 200 persons have already signified their desire to adopt these found.

New influenza cases reported yesterday numbered 410, an increase due, it is said, to the fact that the health offices were closed Sunday and Monday. The deaths Sunday, Monday and Tuesday totaled 465. In the same period one week ago the epidemic fatalities were 1,146.

Lutherans Wire Wilson

Plans were completed yesterday by three branches of Lutherans to combine in one organization to be known as the United Lutheran Church of America.

The General Synod, with a membership of 250,000, at St. James's Church; the General Council, with 450,000 members, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the United Synod of the South, with 100,000 members, at the Church of the Advent, ratified the decision.

The new organization will be completed at the Hotel Astor Friday night. At the evening session of the General Synod a telegram of congratulation was sent to President Wilson.

The centennial of the General Synod is to be celebrated this evening at St. James's Church.

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Also—Touring & Runabout Cars; Cadillac, Packard, Chrysler, Buick, Hupmobile, Buick, Fiat, Stutz, etc. New Arrivals Received Daily.

All at Pre-War Prices

Take Advantage of Present Attractive Offerings.

SWELL WINTER BODIES.

Handsome New Linumoles, Landauette and Coppel.

At Better Than Pre-War Prices.

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